

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

JASON A. PEREZ-MORCIGLIO and
SEBASTIAN PEREZ-MORCIGLIO,

Plaintiffs,

v.

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT; SHERIFF DOUGLAS
GILLESPIE; SERGEANT KENDALL
BELL; OFFICER T. SCOTT; OFFICER S.
SCHAIER; LAS VEGAS SANDS
CORPORATION; VENETIAN CASINO
RESORT, LLC; ELI CASTRO; LINDA
HAGENMAIER; RON HICKS;
WILLIAM LOVEGREN; ANTHONY
BRONSON; KEVIN NEANOVER; KIM
GORMAN; PAUL TANNER; and TONY
WHIDDON,

Defendants.

2:10-CV-00899-PMP-RJJ

ORDER

Presently before the Court is Defendants Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Doug Gillespie, Officer Terry Scott, and Officer Scott Schaier's ("LVMPD Defendants") Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. #81), filed on May 23, 2011. Plaintiffs filed an Opposition (Doc. #105) and Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. #112) on July 14, 2011. Defendants filed a Reply (Doc. #111) and Opposition (Doc. #113) on August 12, 2011. Plaintiffs filed a Reply (Doc. #116) on September 6, 2011. The Court held a hearing on these motions on September 27, 2011. (Mins. of Proceedings (Doc. #118).)

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I. BACKGROUND

The Court set forth the facts in this matter in an Order filed concurrently herewith and the Court will not repeat them here except where necessary. Plaintiffs filed suit in this Court, asserting claims against the LVMPD Defendants for violation of the First Amendment (count one), violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments for unlawful arrest (count two), violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments for unreasonable search and seizure (count three), conspiracy to violate constitutional rights (count five), violation of substantive due process under the Fourteenth Amendment (count six), and violation of procedural due process under the Fourteenth Amendment (count seven). LVMPD Defendants now move for summary judgment on all claims against them. Plaintiffs oppose the motion and counter-move for summary judgment.

As an initial matter, LVMPD Defendants object to the Court considering Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment as untimely. The Court will not consider Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion. Plaintiffs did not timely file the motion, this Court previously denied Plaintiffs' request to extend the dispositive motion deadline (Doc. #79), and Plaintiffs filed the Counter-Motion without leave of the Court.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

Summary judgment is appropriate if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits show that "there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a), (c). A fact is "material" if it might affect the outcome of a suit, as determined by the governing substantive law. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). An issue is "genuine" if sufficient evidence exists such that a reasonable fact finder could find for the non-moving party. Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc., 281 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir. 2002). Initially, the moving party bears the burden of proving there is no genuine issue of material fact. Leisek v. Brightwood Corp., 278 F.3d 895, 898 (9th Cir. 2002). After the

1 moving party meets its burden, the burden shifts to the non-moving party to produce
2 evidence that a genuine issue of material fact remains for trial. Id. The Court views all
3 evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. Id.

4 **III. DISCUSSION**

5 To establish liability under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege the violation of a right
6 secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and must show that the alleged
7 deprivation was committed by a person acting under color of state law. Broam v. Bogan,
8 320 F.3d 1023, 1028 (9th Cir. 2003). To allay the “risk that fear of personal monetary
9 liability and harassing litigation will unduly inhibit officials in the discharge of their
10 duties,” government officials performing discretionary functions may be entitled to
11 qualified immunity for claims made under § 1983. Anderson v. Creighton, 483 U.S. 635,
12 638 (1987). Qualified immunity protects “all but the plainly incompetent or those who
13 knowingly violate the law.” Malley v. Briggs, 475 U.S. 335, 341 (1986). In ruling on a
14 qualified immunity defense, a court considers whether the facts alleged show the
15 defendant’s conduct violated a constitutional right. Sorrels v. McKee, 290 F.3d 965, 969
16 (9th Cir. 2002). In making this determination, the court views the facts alleged in the light
17 most favorable to the party asserting the injury. Id. If the plaintiff has alleged the
18 defendant violated a constitutional right, the court then must determine whether that right
19 was clearly established.¹ Id.

20 A right is clearly established if “‘it would be clear to a reasonable officer that his
21 conduct was unlawful in the situation he confronted.’” Wilkins v. City of Oakland, 350
22 F.3d 949, 954 (9th Cir. 2003) (emphasis omitted) (quoting Saucier v. Katz, 533 U.S. 194,
23

24 ¹ Under Saucier v. Katz, courts previously were required to address whether the plaintiff
25 established a constitutional violation before addressing whether the right was clearly established. 533
26 U.S. 194 (2001). However, the Saucier two-step procedure is no longer mandatory, and courts may
consider the second step first. Pearson v. Callahan, 555 U.S. 223, 236 (2009).

202 (2001)). The court should make this second inquiry “in light of the specific context of the case, not as a broad general proposition.” Saucier, 533 U.S. at 200. An officer will be entitled to qualified immunity even if he was mistaken in his belief that his conduct was lawful, so long as that belief was reasonable. Wilkins, 350 F.3d at 955. The plaintiff bears the burden of showing that the right at issue was clearly established. Sorrels, 290 F.3d at 969. But a plaintiff need not establish a court previously declared the defendant’s behavior unconstitutional if it would be clear from prior precedent that the conduct was unlawful. Blueford v. Prunty, 108 F.3d 251, 254 (9th Cir. 1997). Additionally, a plaintiff may meet his burden on the clearly established prong by showing the defendant’s conduct was “such a far cry from what any reasonable . . . official could have believed was legal that the defendants knew or should have known they were breaking the law.” Sorrels, 290 F.3d at 971.

The parties do not dispute that LVMPD Defendants acted under color of law. The only remaining questions are whether LVMPD Defendants violated Plaintiffs’ constitutional rights, whether Scott and Schaier are entitled to qualified immunity, whether Defendant Sheriff Gillespie personally participated in any violations, and whether municipal liability exists.

A. First Amendment - Count One

LVMPD Defendants argue they are entitled to summary judgment on Plaintiffs’ First Amendment claim because they did not personally participate in removing Plaintiffs from the sidewalk, they never told Plaintiffs they could not engage in free speech on the sidewalk, and they did not arrest or cite Plaintiffs for being on the sidewalk. Defendants Scott and Schaier also contend they are entitled to qualified immunity. Plaintiffs respond that they have presented evidence raising a genuine issue of material fact that LVMPD Defendants’ conduct would deter and chill free speech because the officers backed up the Venetian’s position, did not clarify whether Plaintiffs could be on the sidewalk, improperly

1 warned Plaintiffs about returning to the property, and threatened them with arrest if they did
2 so. Plaintiffs also argue Scott and Schaier are not entitled to qualified immunity because a
3 reasonable officer would know the officers' conduct was unlawful.

4 To establish a First Amendment claim, a plaintiff must show the defendant
5 "deterred or chilled" the plaintiff's speech and "such deterrence was a substantial or
6 motivating factor in [the defendant's] conduct." Menotti v. City of Seattle, 409 F.3d 1113,
7 1155 (9th Cir. 2005) (quotation omitted). For the first element, a plaintiff need not show
8 his speech actually was deterred. Mendocino Env'tl. Ctr. v. Mendocino Cnty., 192 F.3d
9 1283, 1300 (9th Cir. 1999). Rather, the plaintiff must show only that the defendant's acts
10 would "chill or silence a person of ordinary firmness from future First Amendment
11 activities." Id. (quotation omitted). The second element may be established through direct
12 or circumstantial evidence. Id. at 1300-01.

13 A reasonable jury could find that a person of ordinary firmness would be
14 deterred from future First Amendment activities by LVMPD Defendants handcuffing
15 Plaintiffs, searching them, detaining them, threatening arrest if Plaintiffs returned to the
16 Venetian, and issuing a misdemeanor warning. Although LVMPD Defendants contend
17 Scott and Schaier never told Plaintiffs they could not return to the sidewalk, the police
18 officers never clarified for Plaintiffs where they lawfully could be. Instead, the police
19 officers advised Plaintiffs that if they came back to Venetian property they would be
20 arrested, despite Plaintiffs' continued protestations that they were on a public sidewalk.
21 Instead, Scott and Schaier warned Plaintiffs not to come back and read them a misdemeanor
22 warning even though Plaintiffs had not trespassed and even though LVMPD policy did not
23 support giving the warning under the circumstances. A reasonable jury could find that a
24 threat of arrest would chill a person of ordinary firmness and in fact chilled Plaintiffs, as
25 both testified they were fearful to return to the Venetian sidewalk.

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1 However, Plaintiffs fail to present evidence raising a genuine issue of material
2 fact that chilling Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights was a substantial or motivating factor
3 of the police officers' conduct. Plaintiffs present the following evidence which they
4 contend shows motive: (1) LVMPD has a history of intentionally applying inapplicable
5 laws to street performers to keep them off the Las Vegas Strip sidewalks, and (2) an
6 LVMPD sergeant who is not a party to this case made a public statement reflecting animus
7 towards street performers.

8 For the first proposition, Plaintiffs cite several declarations by other street
9 performers who aver they have been harassed by LVMPD officers. None of these
10 individuals identify Scott or Schaier as being involved in these incidents. The fact that
11 some other officers may harass street performers does not raise an issue of fact that Schaier
12 or Scott acted with the intent to chill Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights. Additionally, the
13 record reflects other incidents where LVMPD officers have supported street performers,
14 including Jason, against attempts to have them trespass from the sidewalk on the Strip.
15 Scott testified he refused to trespass an individual based on a casino security guard's
16 complaint. Plaintiffs present no evidence that either Scott or Schaier ever has expressed
17 hostility towards street performers on the Strip.

18 Plaintiffs also cite Banasik v. Clark Cnty., 2:09-CV-1242-LDG-GWF (D. Nev.
19 2009), in which LVMPD was accused of harassing street performers by enforcing
20 non-applicable laws against them. That case was resolved by settlement, and there was no
21 finding or admission of such harassment on LVMPD's part. Scott and Schaier were not
22 identified in that action as officers who engaged in any such alleged harassing conduct.
23 Banasik therefore does not raise an issue of fact that LVMPD, Scott, or Schaier have a
24 history of harassing street performers.

25 For the second proposition, Plaintiffs cite a June 2, 2011 newspaper article which
26 quoting LVMPD Sergeant Tom Jenkins ("Jenkins") as referring to the street performers as

1 “freaks and felons” and contending street performers have contributed to the decline of the
2 atmosphere on the Strip. (Opp’n to LVMPD MSJ, Ex. 24.) Jenkins’ statement is not
3 admissible and, in any event, does not raise a genuine issue of material fact regarding
4 whether Scott and Schaier acted with the requisite intent. Jenkins’ statement is hearsay and
5 Plaintiffs have not argued or shown an exception applies. Even if admissible, Jenkins’
6 statement sheds light on Jenkins’ opinions regarding street performers, not the opinions or
7 motivations of Scott or Schaier. That one LVMPD officer expresses these views does not
8 brand every LVMPD officer with those opinions.

9 No reasonable jury could find Defendants Scott and Schaier acted with the intent
10 to chill or deter Plaintiffs’ First Amendment rights. Consequently, the Court will grant
11 summary judgment in favor of LVMPD Defendants Scott and Schaier on count one.

12 **B. Fourth Amendment Unlawful Arrest - Count Two**

13 LVMPD Defendants argue they did not arrest Plaintiffs, rather they properly
14 conducted a brief investigatory detention. Plaintiffs respond that LVMPD Defendants
15 arrested them and had no probable cause to arrest.

16 A claim for unlawful arrest is “cognizable under § 1983 as a violation of the
17 Fourth Amendment, provided the arrest was without probable cause or other justification.”
18 Dubner v. City & Cnty. of S.F., 266 F.3d 959, 964-65 (9th Cir. 2001). An arrest occurs
19 when the encounter between the individual and the police “may be sufficiently constrictive
20 to cause the average person, innocent of crime, to reasonably think that he was being
21 arrested.” United States v. Beck, 598 F.2d 497, 500 (9th Cir. 1979) (footnote omitted).
22 Whether a person has been arrested “depends on an evaluation of all the surrounding
23 circumstances.” Id. at 500-01 (quotation omitted). A “significant consideration is the
24 extent that freedom of movement is curtailed.” Id. Additionally, the Court considers the
25 “degree and manner of force used in the stop and detention.” Id.

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1 While handcuffing an individual is a “substantial factor in determining whether
2 an individual has been arrested . . . handcuffing alone is not determinative.” United States
3 v. Bravo, 295 F.3d 1002, 1010 (9th Cir. 2002). “Neither handcuffing a suspect nor
4 relocating a suspect automatically turns a detention into an arrest where these actions are
5 reasonably taken for safety and security purposes.” United States v. \$109,179 in U.S.
6 Currency, 228 F.3d 1080, 1085 (9th Cir. 2000). Additionally, although an officer cannot
7 turn an arrest into an investigatory detention merely by calling it an investigatory detention,
8 a factor to consider as part of the totality of circumstances may include whether the officer
9 informed the individual that handcuffing or detention would cease once the officers
10 conducted an investigation if they determined no crime had occurred. United States v.
11 Johnson, 581 F.3d 994, 999 (9th Cir. 2009) (considering as a factor that officers told
12 suspects the detention “might be nothing more than a misunderstanding and that its purpose
13 was merely investigatory”); Bravo, 295 F.3d at 1011 (considering as one factor that the
14 officer told the individual the handcuffs were temporary for safety reasons and would be
15 removed upon reaching the security office, and the officer removed the handcuffs upon
16 reaching the security office).

17 An arrest generally must be supported by probable cause. Dubner, 266 F.3d at
18 964-65. Probable cause exists if, at the moment of arrest, “under the totality of the
19 circumstances known to the arresting officers (or within the knowledge of the other officers
20 at the scene), a prudent person would believe the suspect had committed a crime.”
21 Blankenhorn v. City of Orange, 485 F.3d 463, 471-72 (9th Cir. 2007) (quotation omitted).
22 To establish probable cause, an officer ““may not solely rely on the claim of a citizen
23 witness . . . , but must independently investigate the basis of the witness’ knowledge or
24 interview other witnesses.”” United States v. Struckman, 603 F.3d 731, 742 (9th Cir. 2010)
25 (quoting Arpin v. Santa Clara Valley Transp. Agency, 261 F.3d 912, 925 (9th Cir. 2001)).
26 The plaintiff bears the burden of proving the absence of probable cause. Beck v. City of

1 Upland, 527 F.3d 853, 864 (9th Cir. 2008).

2 The parties do not dispute the basic facts relating to whether LVMPD Defendants
3 arrested Plaintiffs or whether the seizure amounted only to an investigatory detention.
4 Because the parties agree on the historical facts and the applicable rule of law is undisputed,
5 this mixed question of law and fact is for the Court. See In re Bammer, 131 F.3d 788, 791-
6 92 (9th Cir. 1997).

7 Viewing the facts under the totality of the circumstances, there was an arrest.
8 Although Scott and Schaier did not remove Plaintiffs from the sidewalk, an average person,
9 innocent of crime, reasonably would believe that he was being arrested where the police
10 officers continued the detention of Plaintiffs who were the subject of a citizen's arrest by
11 Venetian security guards and there appeared to be merely a transfer of custody upon the
12 police officers' initial arrival. Prior to speaking to Plaintiffs, the officers searched
13 Plaintiffs, placed Plaintiffs in their own handcuffs, and at least initially told Jason that the
14 Venetian had the right to detain and search Plaintiffs for trespassing on Venetian property.
15 There is no evidence Scott or Schaier advised Plaintiffs they were being handcuffed for
16 safety reasons or that the detention and handcuffing would be temporary while the officers
17 investigated the situation. LVMPD Defendants kept Plaintiffs in handcuffs even though
18 Plaintiffs were calm and compliant, did not resist, made no attempt to flee, and were
19 confined in a security office with two police officers and several Venetian security officers.
20 Under these circumstances, a reasonable person, innocent of crime, would believe they were
21 under arrest.

22 As to whether probable cause existed for the arrest, there are discrepancies in the
23 evidence which raise issues of fact relating to (1) when Scott and Schaier searched
24 Plaintiffs in relation to when they talked to Venetian security personnel, (2) whom Scott and
25 Schaier talked to upon first arriving, and (3) when Scott and Schaier determined Plaintiffs
26 had not committed a crime. As to the timing of the search, Schaier testified he placed the

1 handcuffs on Plaintiffs prior to talking to the Venetian security manager. (LVMPD MSJ,
2 Ex. D at 45-46.) However, Scott testified he first spoke with Venetian security personnel
3 and the video from the security holding room suggests the police officers spoke at least
4 briefly with Venetian personnel prior to conducting the search and changing out the
5 handcuffs. (Id., Ex. C at 63; Notice of Manual Filing.) As to whom the police officers
6 spoke with, Scott testified he spoke to the security manager and at least one other uniformed
7 security officer. (LVMPD MSJ, Ex. C at 64.) In contrast, Schaier testified he remembered
8 talking to only one person, the security manager. (Id., Ex. D at 47.) However, later in his
9 testimony Schaier stated that he ensured the person with whom he was talking had been
10 present at the scene of the incident. (Id. at 73.) Viewing the facts in the light most favorable
11 to Plaintiffs, a reasonable jury could find the police officers talked only to the manager,
12 who was not on the scene of the incident and was not an eyewitness to the events, and thus
13 lacked personal knowledge as to where the incident occurred.

14 As to when Scott and Schaier determined Plaintiffs had committed no crime,
15 Schaier testified that after talking with the Venetian security manager, he determined no
16 crime had been committed. (LVMPD MSJ, Ex. D at 51.) Scott likewise testified that upon
17 hearing the Venetian security officers' description of the incident with Sebastian, Scott
18 concluded Sebastian had not committed a battery when Sebastian approached the Venetian
19 security guards on the sidewalk with a cigarette and soda bottle. (Id., Ex. C at 82-83.) Scott
20 testified that he informed the security officers of this conclusion in the initial conversation
21 between the police officers and Venetian security personnel. (Id.) Consequently, a
22 reasonable jury could find LVMPD Defendants searched and handcuffed Plaintiffs either
23 prior to conducting any investigation, or after consulting with the complaining party and
24 concluding Plaintiffs had not committed a crime. Either way, a reasonable jury could find
25 LVMPD Defendants arrested Plaintiffs without probable cause.

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1 Plaintiffs thus have raised an issue of fact that LVMPD Defendants violated their
2 Fourth Amendment right to be free from unlawful arrest. Viewing the evidence in the light
3 most favorable to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs also have established their rights were clearly
4 established such that a reasonable officer would know he was arresting Plaintiffs without
5 probable cause under the facts and circumstances in the present case. No reasonable officer
6 would believe he could arrest a person accused of trespass and/or battery without
7 conducting any investigation at all. Alternatively, no reasonable officer would believe he
8 could arrest someone after he has determined no crime has been committed. Factual issues
9 remain as to what information Scott and Schaier relied upon to make the arrest and at what
10 point they determined no probable cause existed. These factual disputes relating to the
11 existence of probable cause are intertwined with the qualified immunity inquiry, and
12 genuine issues of material fact therefore remain on the question of qualified immunity on
13 count two. The Court therefore will deny LVMPD Defendants' Motion for Summary
14 Judgment on count two.

15 **C. Fourth Amendment Unreasonable Search & Seizure - Count Three**

16 LVMPD Defendants argue they properly conducted a brief investigatory
17 detention and Plaintiffs consented to the searches. Plaintiffs respond by arguing the officers
18 knew Plaintiffs had committed no legal wrong, yet continued to detain them in handcuffs
19 and search them. Plaintiffs argue there is no evidence Sebastian consented to the search
20 and Jason's consent was invalid because he was under duress. Plaintiffs further argue
21 LVMPD Defendants had no reasonable suspicion that Plaintiffs were armed and dangerous
22 to support the searches.

23 1. Seizure - Investigatory Stop

24 Police officers may make "limited intrusions on an individual's personal security
25 based on less than probable cause." Michigan v. Summers, 452 U.S. 692, 698 (1981). An
26 officer briefly may detain a suspect to maintain the status quo while investigating criminal

1 activity. Id. (citing Adams v. Williams, 407 U.S. 143 (1972)). Such detentions may be
2 made on less than probable cause, “so long as police have an articulable basis for suspecting
3 criminal activity.” Id. at 699.

4 To determine whether a seizure is permissible on less than probable cause, “it is
5 necessary to examine both the character of the official intrusion and its justification.” Id. at
6 701. The Court uses the objective reasonableness test of the Fourth Amendment to
7 determine whether the seizure was unreasonable. Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 395
8 (1989). Under this test, the Court balances “the nature and quality of the intrusion on the
9 individual’s Fourth Amendment interests against the countervailing governmental interests
10 at stake.” United States v. Enslin, 327 F.3d 788, 796 (9th Cir. 2003) (quotation omitted).
11 Among the factors to consider are the severity of the crime at issue, whether the suspect
12 posed an immediate threat to safety, and whether the suspect actively resisted arrest or fled.
13 Graham, 490 U.S. at 396. The inquiry is fact specific, based on a totality of the
14 circumstances. United States v. Turvin, 517 F.3d 1097, 1101 (9th Cir. 2008).

15 An investigative detention “must be temporary and last no longer than is
16 necessary to effectuate the purpose of the stop.” Florida v. Royer, 460 U.S. 491, 500
17 (1983). Additionally, “the investigative methods employed should be the least intrusive
18 means reasonably available to verify or dispel the officer’s suspicion in a short period of
19 time.” Id. Consequently, to determine whether a seizure is unreasonable, the Court
20 considers both “whether the officer’s action was justified at its inception, and whether it
21 was reasonably related in scope to the circumstances which justified the interference in the
22 first place.” Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1, 19-20 (1968). The government bears the burden of
23 showing that “the seizure it seeks to justify on the basis of a reasonable suspicion was
24 sufficiently limited in scope and duration to satisfy the conditions of an investigative
25 seizure.” Royer, 460 U.S. at 500.

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1 Viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, genuine issues of fact
2 remain as to whether the seizure was justified at its inception, and whether it was
3 reasonably related to the circumstances which justified the interference in the first place.
4 With respect to whether the seizure was justified at its inception, a reasonable jury could
5 find Scott and Schaier lacked reasonable suspicion to support an investigatory detention for
6 the same reasons discussed above with respect to probable cause. Further, viewing the facts
7 in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, a reasonable jury also could find that even if the
8 seizure was justified at its inception, the seizure was not sufficiently limited in scope or
9 duration. Scott and Schaier received a call for a trespass, thus the crime at issue was not
10 serious. A reasonable jury could find neither Jason nor Sebastian posed an immediate threat
11 to safety, as both already were detained by Venetian security officers, were in handcuffs,
12 and Jason was seatbelted to a bench in the security office. There was no evidence Jason or
13 Sebastian fled or resisted arrest. The security officers suggested they feared Sebastian was
14 going to batter them with the bottle in his hand and that is why they put him in handcuffs,
15 but the security officers never contended Sebastian actually struck them, attempted to strike
16 them, or threatened to strike them. The police officers quickly determined there was no
17 battery. The governmental interests at stake thus were very low.

18 A reasonable jury could find the intrusion on Plaintiffs' Fourth Amendment
19 rights was substantial. Upon arrival, Scott and Schaier continued the detention initiated by
20 the Venetian security officers, searched Plaintiffs, and replaced the Venetian handcuffs with
21 their own. Scott and Schaier left Plaintiffs in handcuffs after a search had revealed no
22 weapons or evidence of other criminal behavior, after Plaintiffs had complied with every
23 command, and after the police officers already had decided they would not pursue criminal
24 charges against Plaintiffs. A reasonable jury thus could conclude the detention of Plaintiffs,
25 including the initial and continued use of handcuffs, was unreasonable. Meredith v. Erath,
26 342 F.3d 1057, 1063 (9th Cir. 2003) (holding an officer violated the Fourth Amendment

1 where the officer handcuffed an individual during a search where he had no reason to
2 suspect the occupants of the home to be searched were dangerous, the crime at issue was a
3 non-violent tax crime, and the handcuffed individual did not impede the search, threaten the
4 officer, or attempt to flee).

5 Plaintiffs have raised an issue of fact as to whether LVMPD Defendants violated
6 their Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable seizures. Plaintiffs also have
7 established their rights were clearly established. No reasonable officer would believe he
8 could handcuff an individual without conducting any investigation or after determining the
9 individual had not committed any crime. Moreover, no reasonable officer would believe he
10 could handcuff an individual during an investigatory detention where he had no reason to
11 suspect the individual was dangerous; the crime at issue was non-violent; and the
12 handcuffed individual did not impede the search, threaten the officer, or attempt to flee.
13 Meredith, 342 F.3d at 1063.

14 Genuine issues of fact remain for trial regarding the reasonableness of LVMPD
15 Defendants' seizure of Plaintiffs and the related question of whether Scott and Schaier are
16 entitled to qualified immunity. The Court therefore will deny LVMPD Defendants' Motion
17 for Summary Judgment as to the seizure aspect of count three.

18 2. Search

19 a. Consent

20 Consent to a search is an exception to the Fourth Amendment's prohibition of
21 unreasonable searches. Enslin, 327 F.3d at 793. "However, the consent must be voluntary,
22 not a mere submission to an assertion of authority." Id. The government bears the burden
23 of proving that the searched individual freely and voluntarily consented to the search.
24 Royer, 460 U.S. at 497.

25 LVMPD Defendants are not entitled to summary judgment on consent as to
26 Sebastian. It is Defendants' burden to prove consent, and the record is unclear as to

1 whether Sebastian consented. Sebastian testified he does not remember giving consent.
2 Defendants point to no other evidence showing Sebastian consented, or that he did so freely
3 and voluntarily. Viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, a genuine issue
4 of fact remains as to Sebastian's consent.

5 A genuine issue of fact remains on Jason's consent as well. Jason admits he
6 consented to be searched, however Jason testified he did not consent voluntarily but just
7 submitted to a show of authority. (Opp'n to LVMPD MSJ, Ex. 6 at 225-26.) Jason was
8 detained and in handcuffs when Scott and Schaier arrived and began issuing orders to him,
9 including to stand up and spread his legs. Viewing the facts in the light most favorable to
10 Plaintiffs, a reasonable jury could find LVMPD Defendants have not met their burden of
11 showing Jason voluntarily consented rather than submitted to authority. As to qualified
12 immunity, no reasonable officer would believe he could justify a search based on consent
13 where that consent either is not given at all or is not freely and voluntarily given. Because
14 the qualified immunity inquiry is entwined with the merits, genuine issues of fact remain as
15 to whether Scott and Schaier are entitled to qualified immunity. The Court therefore will
16 deny LVMPD Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment on the search aspect of count
17 three.

18 b. Frisk for Weapons

19 An officer may perform a search for weapons for the officer's protection "where
20 he has reason to believe that he is dealing with an armed and dangerous individual,
21 regardless of whether he has probable cause to arrest the individual for a crime." Terry, 392
22 U.S. at 27. To determine whether such a search is reasonable, the question is "whether a
23 reasonably prudent man in the circumstances would be warranted in the belief that his
24 safety or that of others was in danger." Id.

25 Viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs on LVMPD
26 Defendants' Motion, genuine issues of material fact remain as to whether LVMPD

1 Defendants were justified in searching Plaintiffs. LVMPD Defendants argue they had
2 reasonable suspicion that Jason was armed because Jason had been carrying prop swords.
3 Certainly issues regarding officer and public safety must be considered carefully in every
4 such encounter, and this Court has considered it here. However, even assuming the prop
5 weapons could support reasonable suspicion Jason possessed a real weapon, the officers
6 also must have reasonable suspicion Jason posed an immediate threat to their safety or the
7 safety of others to support a frisk for weapons. A reasonable jury could find Scott and
8 Schaier had no reasonable suspicion Jason posed an immediate threat to anyone's safety.
9 The officers were called out for a trespass. Jason was handcuffed and seatbelted to a bench
10 when the officers arrived. Jason made no threatening moves and made no verbal threats.
11 As to Sebastian, LVMPD Defendants identify no evidence supporting a reasonable
12 suspicion he was armed. Like Jason, Sebastian was handcuffed and calm when the officers
13 arrived. In sum, a reasonable jury could find LVMPD Defendants had no reasonable
14 suspicion that Plaintiffs were armed and/or posed a threat to anyone sufficient to justify the
15 pat down search.

16 Plaintiffs have presented evidence raising an issue of fact that LVMPD
17 Defendants violated their Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable searches. Further,
18 Plaintiffs have met their burden of establishing their rights were clearly established, as the
19 law long has required police officers to have reasonable suspicion that the individual to be
20 frisked is both armed and dangerous. Because the qualified immunity inquiry is intertwined
21 with the merits, genuine issues of fact remain as to whether Scott and Schaier are entitled to
22 qualified immunity. The Court therefore will deny Defendants' Motion for Summary
23 Judgment to the extent it seeks to support the searches on the basis of a valid frisk for
24 weapons.

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D. Conspiracy - Count Five

As discussed in the Court's other Order in this case entered contemporaneously herewith, Plaintiffs fail to raise a genuine issue of material fact supporting a conspiracy claim. The Court therefore will grant Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment and will deny Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion for Summary Judgment on count five.

E. Due Process - Counts Six & Seven

LVMPD Defendants argue they are entitled to summary judgment on the due process claims because there is no substantive due process claim where Plaintiffs' claims are more readily addressed by explicit constitutional amendments. LVMPD Defendants argue there is no procedural due process violation because Scott and Schaier let Plaintiffs explain their side of the story, resulting in no arrest or citation. Plaintiffs argue they have a substantive due process right to "free movement" independent of the First and Fourth Amendments and LVMPD Defendants' conduct shocks the conscience because they endorsed the Venetian Defendants kidnapping Plaintiffs. As to procedural due process, Plaintiffs contend LVMPD Defendants' procedures are inadequate and result in erroneous deprivations of constitutional rights.

1. Substantive Due Process - Count Six

Where the court can analyze a § 1983 plaintiff's claim "under an explicit textual source of rights in the Constitution, a court should not resort to the more subjective standard of substantive due process." Hufford v. McEnaney, 249 F.3d 1142, 1151 (9th Cir. 2001) (quotation omitted). Here, however, Plaintiffs' substantive due process claim does not rest on their First or Fourth Amendment rights. Rather, Plaintiffs claim a right of free movement under the Fourteenth Amendment. "Citizens have a fundamental right of free movement, historically part of the amenities of life as we have known them." Nunez by Nunez v. City of San Diego, 114 F.3d 935, 944 (9th Cir. 1997) (quotation omitted). This includes "the freedom to loiter for innocent purposes" as "part of the 'liberty' protected by

1 the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.” City of Chic. v. Morales, 527 U.S.
2 41, 53 (1999) (plurality opinion). While LVMPD Defendants argue Plaintiffs’ substantive
3 due process claim raises the same issues as their First and Fourth Amendment claims,
4 Plaintiffs’ substantive due process claim does not depend on either a First or Fourth
5 Amendment violation. Rather, Plaintiffs contend that because LVMPD Defendants
6 threatened Plaintiffs with arrest if they returned to the Venetian and did not clarify whether
7 this included the public sidewalk, LVMPD Defendants violated Plaintiffs’ free movement
8 rights. The Court therefore will analyze this claim as a substantive due process claim.

9 To establish a substantive due process violation, a plaintiff must show the
10 defendant deprived him of his life, liberty, or property and engaged in “conscience shocking
11 behavior.” Brittain v. Hansen, 451 F.3d 982, 991 (9th Cir. 2006). An official’s conduct
12 may shock the conscience where the official acts with the purpose to harm in a rapidly
13 evolving situation, or where he acts with deliberate indifference or reckless disregard for
14 the plaintiff’s rights in situations where the official had the opportunity to deliberate.
15 Tennison v. City & Cnty. of S.F., 570 F.3d 1078, 1089 (9th Cir. 2009); Porter v. Osborn,
16 546 F.3d 1131, 1137-39 (9th Cir. 2008). Deliberate indifference requires “an objective risk
17 of harm and a subjective awareness of that harm.” Tamas v. Dep’t of Soc. & Health Servs.,
18 630 F.3d 833, 844 (9th Cir. 2010).

19 Plaintiffs have raised a genuine issue of material fact that LVMPD Defendants
20 deprived Plaintiffs of their liberty. Freedom of movement and to loiter for innocent
21 purposes are liberty interests protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. Viewing the facts in
22 the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, a reasonable jury could find LVMPD Defendants
23 deprived Plaintiffs of this right when they issued the misdemeanor warning to Plaintiffs and
24 advised Plaintiffs they could not return to the Venetian without clarifying whether Plaintiffs
25 could access the public sidewalk. A reasonable jury could find Plaintiffs attempted to
26 clarify the issue but were never given a clear answer by LVMPD Defendants whether they

1 would be arrested if they returned to the sidewalk in front of the Venetian. Plaintiffs
2 offered evidence they did not return to the Venetian sidewalk for fear of being arrested.

3 As to whether the officers' conduct shocks the conscience, Scott and Schaier had
4 time to deliberate, and thus their conduct could shock the conscience if they acted with
5 deliberate indifference or in reckless disregard of Plaintiffs' rights. This is a close question
6 which ultimately will depend upon credibility determinations by the trier of fact. However,
7 viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, genuine issues of material fact
8 remain as to whether Defendants acted with deliberate indifference. A reasonable jury
9 could find that by effectively endorsing the Venetian Defendants' conduct and issuing a
10 misdemeanor warning against Plaintiffs in violation of LVMPD policy, Plaintiffs were
11 deterred from returning to the sidewalk. Although Plaintiffs repeatedly stated they were on
12 a public sidewalk and expressed confusion about whether they could return to the public
13 sidewalk, LVMPD Defendants did not clarify the issue. Rather, Scott and Schaier told
14 Plaintiffs they could not return to Venetian's property.

15 Further, genuine issues of fact remain that Scott and Schaier had a subjective
16 awareness of that harm. A reasonable jury could find the officers were subjectively aware
17 of the risk of deterrence based on evidence that Plaintiffs repeatedly told the officers that
18 Plaintiffs were on a public sidewalk when Venetian Defendants handcuffed them and
19 brought them back to the security office. Scott and Schaier did not clarify whether
20 Plaintiffs could return to the sidewalk in front of the Venetian despite Plaintiffs' expressed
21 confusion and concerns over the issue. A reasonable jury could conclude Scott and Schaier
22 appreciated the risk that their failure to clarify the point would result in Plaintiffs not
23 exercising their rights to return to the sidewalk in front of the Venetian.

24 Plaintiffs have met their burden of establishing genuine issues of fact remain as
25 to whether LVMPD Defendants violated their substantive due process rights. However,
26 Plaintiffs have not met their burden of establishing their rights were clearly established in

1 the factual context presented to these officers. Plaintiffs have not identified any case law
 2 that would make it clear to a reasonable police officer that his failure to clarify a dispute
 3 over a legal issue involving private versus public property rights would amount to unlawful
 4 conduct. The Court therefore will grant LVMPD Defendants' Motion for Summary
 5 Judgment to the extent that Defendants Scott and Schaier are entitled to qualified immunity
 6 on the substantive due process claim in count six.

7 2. Procedural Due Process - Count Seven

8 For a procedural due process claim, the plaintiff must demonstrate "(1) a
 9 deprivation of a constitutionally protected liberty or property interest, and (2) a denial of
 10 adequate procedural protections." Kildare v. Saenz, 325 F.3d 1078, 1085 (9th Cir. 2003).
 11 Due process requires that a party affected by government action be given notice and "the
 12 opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner." S.E.C. v.
 13 McCarthy, 322 F.3d 650, 659 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319,
 14 333 (1976)). To determine whether the procedures provided are adequate, the Court must
 15 "balance (1) the private interest affected by the official action; (2) the risk of erroneous
 16 deprivation and the probable value of additional procedural safeguards; and (3) the
 17 governmental interest, including the fiscal and administrative burdens of additional
 18 procedures." Humphries v. Cnty. of L.A., 554 F.3d 1170, 1193 (9th Cir. 2009), rev'd on
 19 other grounds, L.A. Cnty v. Humphries, 131 S. Ct. 447 (2010).

20 A genuine issue of material fact remains as to whether Plaintiffs' procedural due
 21 process rights were violated. Plaintiffs have Fourth Amendment liberty interests to be free
 22 from unreasonable searches and seizures. A reasonable jury could find there is a risk of
 23 erroneous deprivation due to LVMPD policy, custom, or practice. Scott and Schaier both
 24 testified that it is LVMPD standard procedure that if LVMPD officers arrive on the scene
 25 and the casino security personnel have handcuffed an individual, LVMPD automatically
 26 will exchange the casino handcuffs for the LVMPD handcuffs. (LVMPD MSJ, Ex. C at 75-

1 76 (Scott testifying that it is “standard procedure” for LVMPD to replace LVMPD
2 handcuffs for casino security handcuffs), Ex. D at 45-46 (Schaier testifying that “the first
3 thing we do is switch out handcuffs. That’s just our standard practice when it comes to in-
4 custodies that are detained.”).) Viewing that evidence in the light most favorable to
5 Plaintiffs, a reasonable jury could find that this policy, custom, or practice leads LVMPD
6 officers to refrain from making an independent judgment about whether to place an
7 individual in handcuffs, and a reasonable jury could find this happened to Plaintiffs. A
8 reasonable jury could find that additional safeguards, such as revising this policy, custom,
9 or practice would be valuable so that police officers make independent judgments about
10 handcuffing individuals, rather than automatically ratifying a decision made by casino
11 security. Furthermore, a reasonable jury could conclude that requiring the officers to make
12 their own independent judgment about whether handcuffing a particular individual is
13 appropriate is neither fiscally nor administratively burdensome.

14 Plaintiffs have met their burden of establishing an issue of fact remains that
15 Defendants violated their procedural due process rights. However, Plaintiffs do not identify
16 any law that would put these individual officers on notice that by following LVMPD
17 standard operating procedure of switching out their handcuffs for a private actor’s
18 handcuffs their conduct would be unlawful. Defendants Scott and Schaier therefore are
19 entitled to qualified immunity. Additionally, viewing the facts in the light most favorable to
20 LVMPD Defendants on Plaintiffs’ Counter-Motion, although both officers testified this is
21 standard procedure, Scott testified that he does not automatically defer to casino security
22 and he made his own independent judgment that handcuffing Plaintiffs was appropriate in
23 this case. (LVMPD MSJ, Ex. C at 76.) A reasonable jury could find that the policy,
24 custom, or practice therefore was not the moving force behind any Fourth Amendment
25 violation. Rather, Scott exercised his independent judgment. The Court will grant LVMPD
26 Defendants’ Motion to the extent that Defendants Scott and Schaier are entitled to qualified

1 immunity on count seven.

2 **F. Defendant Douglas Gillespie - Personal Participation**

3 A defendant is not liable under § 1983 unless he personally participated in the
4 alleged deprivation of the plaintiff's rights. Jones v. Williams, 297 F.3d 930, 934 (9th Cir.
5 2002). "[T]here is no respondeat superior liability under section 1983." Id. However, a
6 supervisor personally participates, and may be liable in his own right, if the supervisor
7 "acted, or failed to act, in a manner that was deliberately indifferent" to the plaintiff's
8 rights. Starr v. Baca, 652 F.3d 1202, 1206-07 (9th Cir. 2011). To establish deliberate
9 indifference, the plaintiff must show the official was both "aware of facts from which the
10 inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of [a rights violation] exists, and he must
11 also draw the inference." Clouthier v. Cnty. of Contra Costa, 591 F.3d 1232, 1242 (9th Cir.
12 2010) (quotation omitted).

13 Viewing the facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, a reasonable jury could
14 find Defendant Sheriff Douglas Gillespie ("Gillespie") failed to establish policies or train
15 his officers regarding First Amendment issues related to the sidewalks along the Strip
16 despite the Ninth Circuit's opinion in the matter, and despite knowing there was confusion
17 amongst line officers regarding First Amendment issues on the sidewalks in front of the
18 casinos. (Opp'n to LVMPD MSJ, Ex. 3 at 16-17.) Gillespie testified he was aware of these
19 issues dating back as far as 1998 or 1999. (Id. at 42.) Although aware of this confusion,
20 Gillespie has not ensured officers are trained on First Amendment issues regarding
21 sidewalks along the Strip, has not directed anyone to develop policies for officers regarding
22 First Amendment issues along the Strip sidewalks, and does not know whether any have
23 been developed. (Id. at 52, 56.) Only recently has the LVMPD initiated any attempt
24 policies and training on the subject. (Id. at 52.)

25 Defendants argue LVMPD provides general training on sidewalk and First
26 Amendment issues generally and therefore Gillespie was not required to train specifically

1 on the narrow strip of sidewalk in front of the Venetian. However, Plaintiffs have
2 presented evidence that despite such training, confusion reigns amongst line officers when
3 confronted with casino property owners claiming rights to the sidewalks on the Strip and
4 that Gillespie was aware of this confusion. Thus, a reasonable jury could find Gillespie was
5 deliberately indifferent to the risk that the current policies and training were inadequate.
6 The Court therefore will deny Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment on this issue.

7 **G. Municipal Liability**

8 Defendants argue they are entitled to summary judgment on this issue because
9 Plaintiffs can show no LVMPD policy or custom to harass street performers. Defendants
10 note that Jason has heard police officers tell casino security guards that street performers
11 have a right to be on the sidewalk on the Strip, thereby showing no policy or custom.
12 Plaintiffs argue there is evidence of a policy or custom of cooperating with casino security
13 officials even when doing so violates First Amendment rights. Alternatively, Plaintiffs
14 argue Gillespie is a final decision maker whose failure to train is imputed to LVMPD.

15 A municipal entity may be liable under § 1983 "only where the municipality itself
16 causes the constitutional violation through execution of a government's policy or custom,
17 whether made by its lawmakers or by those whose edicts or acts may fairly be said to
18 represent official policy." Ulrich v. City & Cnty. of S.F., 308 F.3d 968, 984 (9th Cir. 2002)
19 (quotation omitted). "Liability for improper custom may not be predicated on isolated or
20 sporadic incidents; it must be founded upon practices of sufficient duration, frequency and
21 consistency that the conduct has become a traditional method of carrying out policy."
22 Trevino v. Gates, 99 F.3d 911, 918 (9th Cir. 1996).

23 Additionally, a plaintiff may establish a municipal entity is liable for its
24 omissions where the municipality's "deliberate indifference led to its omission and that the
25 omission caused [a municipal] employee to commit the constitutional violation." Gibson v.
26 Cnty. of Washoe, Nev., 290 F.3d 1175, 1186 (9th Cir. 2002). To establish liability through

1 omission, a plaintiff must show: (1) that a municipal employee violated the plaintiff's
2 rights; (2) that the municipality has customs or policies that amount to deliberate
3 indifference; and (3) that these policies were the "moving force" behind the employee's
4 violation of the plaintiff's constitutional rights. Id. at 1194. "To prove deliberate
5 indifference, the plaintiff must show that the municipality was on actual or constructive
6 notice that its omission would likely result in a constitutional violation." Id. at 1186.
7 Unlike the deliberate indifference standard for an individual employee's liability, this
8 standard does not include a subjective component. Id. at 1195. A policy, or lack thereof, is
9 the "moving force" if the municipality "could have prevented the violation with an
10 appropriate policy." Id. at 1194.

11 1. Policy or Custom

12 Plaintiffs have failed to present evidence raising a genuine issue of material fact
13 that LVMPD has a policy or custom of violating First Amendment rights along the sidewalk
14 on the Strip. Rather, the evidence shows that while some officers will support the casinos,
15 others will support the street performers. Jason testified he has been supported by LVMPD
16 officers in other incidents where casino security attempted to have him trespass from a
17 public sidewalk. Scott testified he has refused to arrest an alleged trespasser despite a
18 Venetian casino security guard's request that he do so. The evidence before the Court
19 shows a lack of policy or custom on the subject, rather than a persistent and widespread
20 custom of harassing street performers.

21 However, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs
22 have presented evidence raising a genuine issue of fact that LVMPD has a policy and
23 custom of reinforcing casino security decisions regarding detaining and handcuffing
24 individuals without making an independent judgment regarding the appropriateness of those
25 actions. Scott and Schaier testified that it is was standard operating procedure to place
26 LVMPD handcuffs on any individual handcuffed by casino personnel. Further, Plaintiffs

1 have presented evidence that LVMPD officers never have questioned a casino security
2 guard's decision to detain an individual.

3 A reasonable jury could infer this policy, custom, or practice is likely to lead to
4 Fourth Amendment violations. Likewise, a reasonable jury could find LVMPD knew or
5 should have known that abdicating to casino security guards its responsibility to make
6 independent evaluations regarding the appropriateness of using handcuffs or detaining
7 individuals likely would result in constitutional violations. A reasonable jury could
8 conclude this policy, custom, or practice was the moving force behind any Fourth
9 Amendment violation Plaintiffs may prove at trial, as Scott and Schaier testified they were
10 following LVMPD policy, custom, or practice in detaining, searching, and handcuffing
11 Plaintiffs.

12 The Court therefore will grant LVMPD Defendants' Motion with respect to the
13 lack of a policy of harassing street performers. However, the Court will deny LVMPD
14 Defendants' Motion with respect to a policy, custom, or practice related to automatic
15 handcuffing of individuals who have been detained and handcuffed by casino security
16 personnel.

17 2. Omission

18 As discussed with respect to other issues in this case, Plaintiffs have raised
19 genuine issues of material fact that LVMPD employees violated Plaintiffs' rights, that
20 LVMPD's policies, customs, practices, or failure to train amount to deliberate indifference,
21 and that these policies, customs, practices, or omissions were the moving force behind the
22 violation of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights. Moreover, a reasonable jury could find
23 LVMPD had a policy, practice, or custom of automatically handcuffing individuals whom
24 casino security guards had handcuffed and that this custom or practice was the moving
25 force behind a Fourth Amendment violation in this case. The Court therefore will deny

26 ///

1 Defendants' Motion on the issue of municipal liability.²

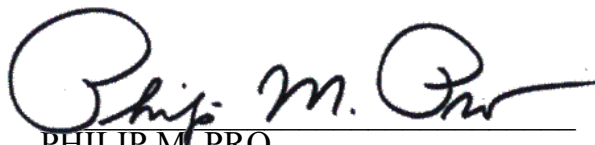
2 **IV. CONCLUSION**

3 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendants Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
 4 Department, Doug Gillespie, Officer Terry Scott, and Officer Scott Schaier's Motion for
 5 Summary Judgment (Doc. #81) is hereby GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. The
 6 motion is granted with respect to Plaintiffs' First Amendment claim in count one as to
 7 Defendants Terry Scott and Scott Schaier, Plaintiffs' conspiracy claim in count five as to all
 8 LVMPD Defendants, Plaintiffs' substantive due process claim in count six as to Defendants
 9 Terry Scott and Scott Schaier, and Plaintiffs' procedural due process claim in count seven
 10 against Defendants Terry Scott and Scott Schaier. The motion also is granted with respect
 11 to Plaintiffs' allegation that Defendants maintained a policy, custom, or practice of
 12 harassing street performers. The motion is denied in all other respects.

13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion for Summary
 14 Judgment (Doc. #112) is DENIED.

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Excess
 16 Pages (Doc. #104) is hereby GRANTED.

17 DATED: October 25, 2011

18 
 19 PHILIP M. PRO
 20 United States District Judge

21 ² Although the Court is granting summary judgment in favor of Scott and Schaier for some
 22 claims, that does not mean LVMPD likewise is entitled to summary judgment. Where the plaintiff
 23 suffers constitutional deprivations not "as a result of actions of the individual officers, but as
 24 a result of the collective inaction of the [municipal entity]," the officers' individual liability will
 25 not affect whether the municipal claim may proceed. Fairley v. Luman, 281 F.3d 913, 916-17
 26 (9th Cir. 2002). Thus, a municipality may be liable under § 1983 for improper training even
 if a jury found in favor of the individual officer who allegedly violated the plaintiff's
 constitutional rights. Id.; Chew v. Gates, 27 F.3d 1432, 1439-40 (9th Cir. 1994); Hopkins v.
Andaya, 958 F.2d 881, 888 (9th Cir. 1992).